An Address on the Principles of Good Government.

AT COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY

The Great Democratic Leader Felicequal force. (Appliause.) Equality before the law involves the principle that no citiitously Introduced by Justice Harlan A Large Crowd Greets the Orator - His Scholarly Exposition of an Important Subject.

Hon. William J. Bryan fulfilled last night his promise made last February to address the Columbian University Law School. It was intended that President Whitman, of the University, should introduce Mr. Bryan on this occasion the alternate dates of the 17th and 14th of April baving been selected, on either of which Dr. Whitman find consented to present the speaker The change of date to last night, when br Whitman had a pressing engagement in Baltimore, gave the pleasure of the intro-duction to Justice Barian, of the Supreme

Of course, there was as large audience in the lecture toom and its galleries as they could conveniently hold, and the same was true of the inner and outer cor ridors and the pavements near the splendid building of the university. Each of the students had two tickets for distribution, but the issuance of ten or more was not a very difficult matter for a law student, and It looked very much, considering the mass of plumes, ribbons and one thing and an other of that kind on the floor and in the galleries that at least 100 per cent of the young lawyers had overdrawn their ticket ounts. At any rate, it was a decidedly interesting audience. There is always roun for ladies at the university. This was manifest by a look at the stage, the background of which was a row of estrich tips and artificial roses, mostly red, and ribbons and trimmings, mostly green. The committee of arrangements, how-

ever, bundled all things and most of the people with great care and consideration so that, notwithstanding the Immense jan. there was no disaster. The platform or which Mr. Bryan spoke has been built for eternity, although he did ask one of the committee if it was "a safe platform to stand on that is, physically."

On the stage tesides the speaker of the evening were Justice Harlan, Justice Brewer, Prof. Lodge, Mr. W. F. Mattingly, Joseph E. Daniels, Congressmen Terry, McRae, DeGaffenried, Bartlett, Ball, pro Tesaors of the law school, and the mothers sisters, and certain prospective rela-tives of the students of the law school Generally speaking, it was what the cam paign reporter would call a "Bryan crowd." There was a tremendous lot of effervescent Bryanism in the gallery, not to be invidious to the wild cheering of the en and the suprano demonstrations on the

Mr. Bryan did not come on time. He had been diving with Senator Jones, chair-man of the national Democratic executive committee, and that was considered a sufficient excuse. The committee of arrangements, however, found Mr. Bryan there and brought him along in triumph to the hall, where he was received with the most tenuituous applicase, including the specialties of the Columbian University. Before Mr. Bryan's arrival, however, there was no tellium, as the boys kept things Evely, every student who came in with a lady being vociferously cheered as he disposed her in one of the reserved seats.

Justice Harlan introduced Mr. Bryan Telicitously, the introducer himself, who is persona gratissima at the institution,

ng been first given an ovation. Jus-

Lice Harlan said Gentlemen of the Law School (great laughter and applause): I put it in that form because in the regular course of the dings of this institution I would have been here at this time considering with you of the law department the subject of terts (laughter and applause), but place upon this occasion that you and those whom you might invite here should have the pleasure of hearing the distinotleman who is your guest this evening. (Applicase.) We have beard in our times a great deal about silver-tangued prators (applause), and I think that you will agree with me that the distinguished gentleman who is your guest tonight may lay very peculiar claim to that distinc-

"You have asked me to introduce him on this occasion, but surely a man such as he is, who has had the honor of receiving more than 6,000,000 of the votes for the highest office in the gift of the American people, needs no formal lutroduction to an American andience (applause), and, there fore, all that I need to say to you is that the gentleman who is to address you is the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, of the State of Nebraska." (Applause and cheers.) Mr. Bryan was, as usual, received with

the biggest kind of enthusiasm, a large proportion of the present kind being of particularly interesting quality above Indicated. He began by expressing his peculiar pleasure in addressing the students of this university, and stating the difficulty of making a special subject pleasing to all of the elements of an audience. There are some questions, however, he said, which concern us all, such as the welfare of society and the other questions of government on which it is based. "I want to invite your attention, therefore to some of the forms of government, but I am not going to make any application of general principles, because in the application we find the difficulties which lead to party differences."

Such a subject he regarded as one of special interest to students, who were one day to take an active interest in public affairs. He was opposed to the idea that great scholarship had no place in public life and its affairs.

There was no danger in education if too great a self-esteem did not usurp the place of brain. Students should bear in mind that education was not given to them for their use alone, but also for the use of those to whom they are tied in the relations of life. Paraphrasing a Scriptur quotation, he said that those who would try always to save themselves in the selfish sense would lose their lives. "In learning and discussing the principles of govern-ment," he said, "It is essential that you should take away from your college or university proper ideas of what your goverament is and ought to be.

Jackson said in one of his first messag that there are no evils, no necessary evils nent; that the evils exist each succeeding generation will pitch its tent on higher ground." (Applause.) from the abuse of government; and that idea that I wish I could impress or

Mr. Bryan said that the rule for the determination of whether a law was good or bad was to be found in the Federation of the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal, a statement which was no more to be discounted on account of its age than one of the Ten Commandments. That principle enables us to determine what is right and what is wrong, but after this declaration of the duty of the Government to protect its citizens alike, there is the other, equally important, that when 'the Government goes beyond this and by legislation attempts to exaggerate the natural in-

MR. BRYAN TO STUDENTS equalities, to make the tich richer and the of the Government have a right to com-

"If you find a person in this country," said the speaker, "disputing these principles he is not in harmony with the Government Detailed Reports Received by under which he lives. (Applause.) He would, however, caution the students not the Secretary of War. to confound equality before the law with equality of possessions, a mistake often made. Jackson did not stand for common

zen has a natural right to injure another,

The first of the duties of good govern-

ment, he said, was that it should act un-

er the law, and in making laws, there

fore, it is essential to see that they do not

take from one and give to another. Mr. Beyan applied this principle to the tax-

ng rower, holding that it was the duty of the government to see that each citizen

paid taxes in proportion to the benefits he received from the government and its

taws. No one, he said, would hold, for in-

stance, that per capita tax was a good

Mr. Bryan gave some Hostrations of the

also instrumental in making that law

so as to serve himself and burden someone

else, he is simply guilty of taking the property of another; and I cannot see any

difference between taking this advantage on the highway, where there is some

risk in the act, and taking it under the pointe form of unjust legislation." (Ap-

name) "Larceny by law is as dangerous

as largeny on the highway, and this is only

quality there is injustice

mother way of saying that where there

After similar illustrations, Mr. Bryan

said: "I simply suggest the applications of these general principles of which I

spoke in the beginning, that governments should avoid acts of affirmative injustice

and you can apply them yourselves to any question which prises in the consideration

"If I should attempt to apply them we

might get upon what would be called partisan ground. But I want to say that

the principles I have referred to are of

universal application, and however you and I may differ as to particular ques-

tions, you and I, and all good citizens will agree that every question which comes be-

fore every legislative body ought to be

measured by the rule laid down, and that

a law which violates it is a bad law, no matter by whom proposed or under what

circumstances. (Applause.) Government, be said, must not only not be guilty of

affirmative injustice, but it must prevent

Mr. Bryan on this ketser point took up the

subject of corporations and their tre-mendous power as against individuals, when

it was unjustly used against them, he holding the citizen to be just as entitled

to protection as against acts punishable by the criminal law. "When a corporation

attempts to be greater than the government which created it, it has passed the danger

line and becomes a positive menace to the

Bryan pointed out that the danger from the

corporation was enhanced by its irre-sponsibility and indifference to future pun-

istiment. "Can it be possible," he inquired, "that a ficilitious person can become so

great as to be able to infringe on the rights of others? I think it possible, and I sug-

gest it for your consideration."

He then touched upon the "trusts," and

Bryan argued that in a government lik

ours there should be no "necessary evils,"

ment, the people would eventually find a

way out of them (Applause.) Headverted

to the scaemes of violators of law, such

as the trusts, dodging in one Instance be-hind State laws, and then behind the Su-

preme Court, and other tricks of the law's

bined intelligence of seventy millions of

people will be sufficient to meet and over-

come every obstacle that opposes itself

the progress of this, the greatest nation

He criticised a blind devotion to the Con-

stitution in particulars in which it was

held to be bad. "I believe that devotion to

your Constitution can be better shown

y making it good where it is had than by

trying to keep it bad; that patriotism

can be better shown by correcting the de-

tects of government than by advocating

and perpetuating them; that the citizen

is a better citizen who seeks to make his

government good in every point than he who tries to have had laws enacted or to

preserve defects that should be removed

Pericles, in his eulogy of these who fell

at Salamis, after recounting the great

ness and giory of Greece, said: 'It was

for such a country, then, that these men,

resolving not to have it taken from them,

died fighting; and we, their survivors

may well be willing to suffer in its be-

To my mind there is a great deal of

philosophy for the present day in that passage. It points out the way of the

patriot; for every citizen should make it his highest ambition to so perfect his Gov-

ernment in its details, in its laws, that he

should be so devoted to it that he should

be willing to give his life for it whenever

necessity requires." (Applause.)
Mr. Bryan told a story from which he

concluded that government was the putting of rings in the noses of hogs, without in-

tending, he said, to be offensive to any

civilization puts on itself, he said, was the

He concluded as follows: "I want to

mpress it upon you that good government

is the richest inheritance a parent can

eave a child; for, if by the operation of

had laws, if by the opportunities of bad

covernment, we can lay up for ourselves

wealth to give to those who are to follow

us, we are not sure posterity can keep it.

But, if we give to posterity good govern-

ment, just government, equal laws, laws, which will protect each citizen in the en-

joyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of

appiness, we shall have left an inheri-

tance that cannot be squandered in court in a dispute between the heirs, an inheri-

tance which cannot take the wings of the

morning and fly away.

Public opinion is at last the controlling

force in a government like ours, and so

every act done by you for the aid of good

government and for the upbuilding of a

system of law will have its effect, and I

rust the time may come when public onin

ion will be so strong and the people so

ilert to the responsibilities of citizenship

that public opinion will be the potent fac-

tor in making a government which in

After the address Mr. Bryan was congrat-

ulated by both of the Justices and many

others present. He consented to an im

promptu reception, at which be met nearly

everbody in the house. At 9:30 o'clock he left the university for the Metropolitan

Hotel, where he took part in another re-

The reception committee of the law school

was composed of Mossrs. W. McCook, Wil-liam F. Kirk, E. K. Pennebaker, G. L.

The committee on the address was con

stituted of Mr. C. B. Colvert, C. N. Kater,

Maurice Alden, Granby Hillyer, William

Tait, and William P. Walker.

M. Schuester, and Arthur Flagg-

The restraint which

class of citizens.

sope of the generations.

half.

"In the end, however, the com

nd, while it night be difficult of achieve

velfare of the country." (Applause.) Mr.

injustice as between individuals."

of the principles of government.

and this is also a principle of good gov

ernment.

THE SUFFERING INCREASING possessions, a common purse, but he did maintain the duty of the Government to

protect the right of the small, as well as the great holder, with impartiality and Nineteen-twentieths of the Destitute Are Colored-In One County of Tennessee 40 Per Cent of the People Are in Dire Need of As-

> The following additional information regarding the flood disasters was received at the War Department yesterday:

Major Sanger, inspector general, tele-graphica from Memphis to the War De-

partment thus: Arrived turs morning with Lieuts. Rowan and Whitney. Lieuts, Carnahan and Crowley, Fifth Infantry, arrived later. No Gov erament steamer of any kind available. Relief committee has no boal. Principal hundated area of my section, St. Francis evils of unequal taxation. inundated area of my section, St. Francis "If, however, the man, who has the advantage of laws that bear unequally, is per day, lowest obtainable rate $_{\Pi}$ Leave to morrow morning, take Licit, Rowan to Helena, and with renef supplies go up St. Francis River to Madison, Lieut, Whitney leaves for Cairo on regular packet at noon today. Be you approve hiring stemmer

Lieur. Whitney reported to the War Department from Memphis to this effect: "I start at once (12 m.) by boat up river, Memphis to Cairo, to procure reliable data. Have consulted with local engineer officers and responsible members of relief committees. A minimum esti-mate of inundated area in my district is 2,000 square miles, extending up river to Gayeso, average width twenty miles. Back from viver nearly all of Crittenden and Mississippi counties, Arkansas, and Preme scott county, Missouri, covered with water. Destitution here very great. Local communities are relieving immediate distress many of the refuges are being taken care of by lessees or plantations in order to have their labor in planting time. Nine-teen-twentieths of destitute are colored. One family just brought in had nothing to eat since Sunday (week ago) but three

ears of corn."
Lieut Rowan telegraphed from Memphis to the Secretary of War:

Suggestion is made by leading citizens in my district (Helena and Greenville) now in Memphis on relief service, and concurred in by the local engineer officers, that notice be given out from the War Department that refugees and destitute should be supplied only in the districts where they are known, otherwise estimates as to numbers will be difficult to make and laboring will be demoralized. Some can now be employed in their own localities. All that is required of the Government is to foreish rations till flood subsides. saving the expense of their support from end of flood to the time they are transported back to their districts. Moreover, the labor would thus be kept on the ground where needed for repairs to levees and afterward for planting of crops instead of flocking to cities where employment cannot be obtained. Many laborers will decline to work as

long as food is supplied gratis. The expease of transporting laborers back to their localities is considerable and could be partially avoided with above sugges-I leave for Helena tomorrow and will go over my district in engineer boat Meter."

after illustrating their formation, said: "I affirm that the government which is not great enough to protect honest citizens from the trust is unworthy to be called a free government" (Applause.) Mr The Secretary of War replied to this as "Will adopt your suggestions. follows: Confer with other officers and act to Will issue orders accordingly gether.

Today the Secretary directed Adjt. Gen.

Ruggles to send the following:
"The Secretary of War directs you to use every possible effort to prevent people who are receiving ald from the Government from gathering in the cities, for as soon as the water subsides their services will doubtless be required to work upon levees and till the fields, and, besides, it would be a great expense to transport them back to their former homes when needed, even if they should

Major Crair telegraphed: from New Orns : "According to latest reports levee: at Red River Landing still intact below. nnized leves districts on left bank in small levees which are maintained by private parties. Some assistance there me necessary.

The lighthouse board has detailed the City of St. Louis and the Golden Rod, of Cincinnati, to assist the Government in the distribution of food.

IN THE TENNESSEE DISTRICT.

Suffering Increases Rapidly Under the Prolonged High Water.

Among the dispatches received by the Secretary of War was the following, dated Memphia, Tenn., which is sent by an army officer, who is surveying the situation from that standpoint:

"As the result of a personal inspection of part of Memphis and Cairo district of Ashport, Tenn , ninety miles by river, I found eighteen crevasses in levees varying in width from fifty to 1,000 feet, and widening sonie. Increased damages to evees will be considerable unless ends of breaks are heavily capped. No fresh crevasses are anticipated now. The U S. levce Ashport, south lifteen miles, is flooded except in the few highest places three crevasses in this stretch. Top bein badly damaged on account of sloughing Have reported latest details as to location extent and condition to engineer officer

in charge of this district. Water at a maximum was three to fou feet higher gauge than ever known. Has been falling ten to twelve inches ever twenty-four hours, is now about on a stand, but still higher than any previous flood maximum, approximate length, breadth, and area, of inundated district as reported in previous telegram. addition, about forty-five square miles see, nine miles long and five miles wide on average. I found about three thousand refugees (nineteen-twen-tieths colored), fifteen hundred more have been brought to Memphis. Most all have some sort of shelter, but suffering from want of necessities. Judging from reliable reports this number represents barelone-quarter of those needing immediate sistance of the district. Stock is suffering terribly. One-third to one-half cattle drowned and remainder will die unless forage supplied from outside. Ready

resources of district exhausted. The condition in Mississippi county, Tenn. is representative. Nine-tenths of its 805 square miles are covered with water three to seven feet deep. About 15 percent was under cuitivation. Many cabins were wash ed away or torn up. Those standing are filled with people and rescued stock, on raised floors, and on rafts. Out of 15,000 population 6,000 are dependent and need ing. Four lives are reported lost by drown ing. The conditions in Crittenden county are even worse. Suffering is rapidly in

creasing, due to prolonged bigh water Most of the refugees are collected on high ground and at points on levees. I have noted location and approximate number can be reached from Memphis by relief boat, which should leave supplies for five days at a time at certain relief stations each in charge of one responsible resident.

We were never better fixed to serve you than now. With ready-made clothing or made-to-order—just as Any you want it.

Our pure-wool men's suits Bicycle at \$7.50 are worth \$10—and the better grades show a proportionate saving.

or Golf

\$5.50.

the suits.

When you come look over the big stock of Spring Swits and Top Costs-57.60 to \$2.

CLOTHING HOUSE,

"BOLY WEEK IN SEVILLE."

Interesting Lecture by Mrs. John A.

Logan at Metropolitan Church.

Mrs. John A. Logan opened the services

f firster week at the memportan M E

Church last night with a unique, histori-

cal and descriptive lecture on the "holy

Sile gave a brief but interesting ac

count of Seville when it was a center of iterature and art; then spoke of her own

entrance into this naw genuinely ancient and degenerate city, just one year ago last

night. Bells were then ringing, and the

narrow streets were crowded with stran

gers, who had assembled to see the holy procession and great bull fight

given annually on Easter South

afternoon. The climax of these celebration

from the enclosure, all of which she very

The demoralizing effects of such dis-plays has brought about a degeneration of

prostrated the menso completely that there

that might lead to the welfare of the

purity is doubted, and until real plety succeeds such semistance and form of re-

ligion and brutality we can scarcely hope-

It is not a matter of surprise that Spain

Cuban people should not be satisfied with

government not in pace with the age,

when one has seen such scenes of brutality

FOR THE TURKISH MISSION.

President Angell a Candidate for

Minister to Turkey.

Advices have been received here to th

effect that President Angell, of the Ann

South on a short tour with Mrs. Angell,

and will probably ston in Washington on

his way nome. He is said to desire that

the formal presentation of his name to the

President for the Turkish mission shall

The absence of the President has made it quite convenient to hold the matter open

in the Orient and the special character

which the President desires to give the

mission at this time, make it very im-

portant to close the affair as soon as possible. It is understood it will be dis-

THE NORTHEAST CITIZENS.

The First Meeting Held in Their

New Hall.

ciation last night held their first meet-

The event was appropriately marked

by addresses from several distinguished citizens and by the rendition of an ex-

cellent and well selected musical and lit

Commissioner John W. Ross delivered

Serious Stabbing Affair.

Andrew Lilles, a colored laborer, fiving

in Grufeler's alley southeast, was stabbed last night in front of Booker's saloon at

Thirteenth and D streets southeast, by John Crampton, also colored. The two men

marreled over the drinks, and after be

ing ejected from the saloon Crampton

drew a pocketknife and struck Lilles, in-flicting a deep wound in his right'breast,

which it is thought will result seriously

and his victim managed to reach his home

from where he was taken to the Wash ington Asyium Hospital in the Fifth pre

The police are looking for Crampton, who

Lecture on Constantinople.

The seventh of the series of lecture

tiven under the auspices of the National

terday afternoon by Prof. Grovener, at the Columbia Theater. The subject of the

lecture was "Constantinople and Its His

Removed to Garfield Hospital.

Isadore Efren, the San Antonio merchant

pital. His condition is not regarded

was delivered yes

Jeographical Society.

serious

cinct patrol, where the wound was dress

The Northeast Washington Citizens

ing in the new Northeast Temple

the principal address of the evening

erary programs

sed of during President Angell's visit

s far, but the serious state of affairs

be postponed until next week.

Arbor University, is about to start for the

and signs of degeneration.

Week in Seville."

vividly described.

CONTINENTAL

Godfrey, Moore & Co.,

Eleventh and P Streets.

That's the ultimatum!

We cannot give up the ?

necessary space to bicycle

clothing -we need more

than we have now for sour enormous regular

stock. To close out

what we have on hand \$

at once-we offer the

choice of any Bicycle or

Golf Suit in the whole \$

stock for \$5.50. The

regular prices were \$12, \$10 and \$8. The loss

Made-to measure suits for \$12 and \$15.

EISEMAN BROS.,

Cor. 7th and E Sis. N. W. No Branch Store in Washington,

Would recommend that another distribute rations and take receipt from person in charge of station; and those back from the river can be reached by small boats from tiese stations. The sufferers in my secare This will prevent serious demoralization of labor later. Would recommend furnishing simplest food supplies such as corn meal and side meat. That every ration be accompanied by forage for two head of stock. I start as soon as possible for northern section.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Comptroller Bowler's Liberal Interpretation of the Joint Resolution. Secretary Algor recently respected Comp-troller Bowler, of the Tagasury, to define what powers are conferred on him by the net of Congress which authorizes him to "purchase and distribute subsistence stores" to the flood sufferers. The Secretary desired to know particularly whether under this joint resolution he could purchase and distribute medical and other necessary supplies, or if he must confine himself to In reply Mr. Bowler gave as his opinion the following:

"I have no reason to believe that Congress intended by the use of the words sub-sistence stores, to confine the character of articles to be purchased and distributes under the power conterred upon you, by the joint resolution, to such articles as come within the definition of subsistence stores used in the army regulations. The evident purpose of the resolution was to enable the Secretary of War to furnis to the destitute sufferers, from the overflowed districts, such supplies as would enable persons, under the circumstances in which these people find themselves to temporarmy subsist while driven from their own homes and from their ordinary

means of support. "The word 'subsistence' has a general as well as a limited meaning. Under the general definition of the word are included: 'That which is fernished: means of support; livelihood.' I think the word as used by Congress in this joint resolution was intended to have this broad meaning. and that whatever, within your discretio you may determinenecessary to furnish as a means of support to these destitute people, fairly comes within the intention of Congress. Medical amplies clearly come within this definition of the word subsistence.

DAVIS ISLAND FLOODI-D.

Its 25,000 Inhabitants May Be Pendered Homeless

St. Louis, April 12 - A bad break in the levee at Tallulah, La., is reported late tonight. No details are obtainable, except that Davis Island, with 25,000 intrabitants. is being flooded.

NO NEW BREAKS.

Work of Strengthening the Levee Going Steadily On.

New Orleans, Wpril 12. No breaks have been reported in the Logislana line of levers, although there was a rise along the entire line today, in some places as much as a third of a foot. Many weak places came to light today, and the work of strengthening these places and raising the levees two or three feet is being carries on energetically.

watersonked and spongy, and are danger ous on this account. The levee author ties are more afraid at this point now than at any of the others, while they believ above Fort St. Philip have several breaks | the levees are high enough to stand the flood wave and strong enough to with-stand the pressure, they doubt whether they can endure for several weeks longer

THE WORST OVER.

Indications That the Crest of the Flood Has Been Reached.

St. Louis, April 12. - Dispatches from the flooded district, south of here, this morning, indicate that the crest of the flood has been reached, and that the worst is over. The river here marked 28.6 feet, a fall of three inches in twenty-four hours. The subsidence will leave 40,000 farms ruined for this year. Two hundred thou-sand people, refugees along the levees and on isolated spots of high ground, must be maintained by charity.

Suggestion From Mississippi. Jackson, Miss., April 12, 1897. Hop. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War

Washington, D. C. In addition to names and places her ofere telegraphed you I suggest D. N Hebron and Charles E. Wright at Vicks A. J. McLAURIN, Governor.

PRINTING OFFICE CHANGES.

Mr. Palmer Takes Off the Head of Several Foremen.

Three changes have just taken place at Government Printing Office which are regarded as anything but reassuring to those Democrats who hold their places by virtue of the general civil service pronunciamento of the last Administration. On Saturday evening George E. Tracy foreman of the Record division, handed in his resignation, which was promptly ac cepted, and Aven Pearson was appointed

succeed him. Harry Springer, Tracy's assistant also received the official ax, and his place was presented to W. H. Hickman, who also occupied the same position four years ago. The other changes were: Homer Melick, foreman fifth division, succeeded by John Leach; R. T. Bibb, of the navy branch, succeeded by William Ramsay

Hamline Church Prosperous, The first quarterly conference of the board of trustees of Hamline M. E. Church met last evening in the east parlor of that church.

The membership of the congregation is reported to be 779, a decided increase over that of last year.

Jerry Simpson Asks a Favor. Hon, Jerry Simpson called on the Sec retary of the Navy vesterday to urge the appointment of a young man named Crow-ley as apprentice in the lurgar as apprentice in the bureau of ord-

Bank to Go Out of Business St. Louis, April 12. - The National Bankof the Republic decided today to go out of The bank has deposits of about \$1,350,000-

They Will Pursue an Aggressive Policy Toward Hawaii.

The Restriction Upon Immigration Violative of Treaty Regulations. Encounter May Take Place.

San Francisco, April 12.—Cablegrams today from Yokohama declaring thas two war vessels had been ordered to Honolulu by the Japanese government, caused muci-excitement here, for it seemed to show that the United States Government had advance information when it dispatched last week the cruiser Philadelphia to Hawaii, with scaled orders. The Philadelphia bad just arrived at San Diego from her Central American station, and the officers were expecting a long stay at Mare Island to refit, when orders came to be ready for sea at once. A large supply of provisions and ammunition was laid in from San Francisco and a number of revolvers. It was given out that the destina tion was Honolulu, but no orders were divulged. The cruiser sailed last Thursday and should reach the islands on the 16th A recent letter from a writer in Bonolulu, who is familiar with all the recent events

in the islands, says of this move of Japan "The ordering of these craisers is in line with the policy Japan has been carry ing out for many months. So long as as trouble arose over the wholesale ship is ours, and we don't mind it a bit—what we want is room. It's a big thing for the men, though, and, therefore, we advise you to come quick if you want one of ping of Japaneseinto Hawaii, the Mikado's ministers were intent to increase their colony on the islands from 800 to 2,000 a month. Now, however, that the Dole government has been aroused to the danger of this Asiatic influx, Japan is determined to use force to see that her natives are given all the rights guaranteed then by treaty.

"It is not probable that an encounter will take place between the Philadelphia and two Japanese cruisers, but there is no telling what the Japs may do, as their easy victory over the Chinese in the late war has made them cockey, and they think they could whip Russia or the United States with little more trouble than they whipped China

"The plan of Japan was to fill the island with Japanese, irrespective of the labor problem, then when they had more Japs in Honolula than native Hawaiians and all foreigners combined, they would demand for them the same political rights that the natives enjoy. That this was the real policy of Japan is shown by the fact that for nearly a year the government has een sending hundreds of emigrants ever north to Hawali, although there has been no demand for plantation labor. What I significant is that most of these immigrants have made no effort to get work. In fact they belong to the student class, and they have lived lives of idleness on the islands, apparently maintained in comfort by the mpany that brought them over. The whole scheme is one of the largest colo rizing jobs in a political sense that has ever

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

been attempted."

The Wayland Seminary to Becom-Part of a General University. New York, April 12.—At a protracted meeting of the board of managers of the American Baptist Home Missionary So dety, held at the office of the organization

is the bull fight, which is seen by thou-sands of all classes in gayest attire. At the fight of last year the greatest bull fighter of Spain was wounded, so that he never again appeared, and more than ninety-five horses were gored and dragged n this city today, the first definite action was taken with a view of removing Was land Seminary from Washington to Rich mond, and organizing the Richmond Ther logical Seminary, the Hartshorn Memorial College for Siris, and the Wayland Colloge for Boys, into what will be known as the Virginia Union University. the people until vice and brutality are

"Spanish misrule," she continued, "bas Nearly a full membership of the bour was present. The subject of the remota of Waykard Seminary was immediate's taken up. Owing to the amount of detail ms been an elimination of well nigh all in the arrangements which must first be "Such intermingling of holy and unboly perfected, it was decided to gradually bring affairs," she continued, "is revolting to even the most indifferent of modern civili-zations. Even the existence of feminine

about the change. Today Prof. George Rice Hovey, of the Richmond Theological Seminary, was unar-imously elected principal of the Wayland Seminary, succeeding Prof. King, who re cently resigned.

nittees were assigned work in connection with the perfecting of fine larrangenents, and instructions were given to re port at the next regular meeting of the ard here, a month bence. Gen. Thomas Morgan, secretary of the board, was con fident in the expression of the opinion that

Sharp Patropage Fights.

The ficroest lights over patronage are a the States which have the smallest umber of Republicans, and which cost the leaders of the Republican party in the and seem to desire to keep the organization as small as possible in order that there may be enough offices to go around Many patriotic Republicans in the South onsider this a great evil and would be glad if the representation of their section in Congress and national conventions was cut down so as to correspond with the votes they cast at the polls. They think this would have an effect toward in creasing the activity of men who now stand in the background.

The most active fights over patronage are in Mississippi, Texas, Alabama, an South Carolina. In Mississippi James Bill. a colored politician from Natchez, who has been a boss for some years, claims the right of distributing patronnge, and his fol-lowers accuse him of assessing candidates for office for his personal benefit. This charge has been made in connection with minations pending before committees of the Senate, and will be investigated be ore the nominees are confirmed.-Chicago Record.

Mr. Lacey's Story.

One of the best of the many stories told during the tariff debate in the House was that of Mr. Lacey, of lowa Mr. Lacey is a other, dignified sort of a man, and no one had supposed he was going to tell a yan which would convulse the House with laugh who had decided to come over to the Restdican side in support of the tariff bill because of needed protection to their home ndustries, and this reminded his young man out in Nebraska last fall. He alled on his best girl and found her sitting up with a Populist. Then he went on to the home of his second best girl, and she was sitting up with another Populist. He tried a third house, where there lived a girl he had once been sweet on, and she and a Populist for a guest before him. Much disgosted, the young man wolked along the road that Sunday evening, when he came to a church where they were having prayer meeting. He went in, and when it came his turn to pray be said, "O Lord, perhaps you are surpused to see me tonight, but I am here because there isn't other place to go!"-Clicago Times Herald.

Kept an Unlicensed Bar. The police raided the house of Marie Moore, at No. 333 Missouri avenue, last and captured a quantity of whisky and beer. The woman was locked up or a charge of keeping an unlicensed bar.

Beautiful, Glossy Hair.

who was sandbagged and robbed in the White Lot last Saturday night, was yes-terday afternoon taken to Garfield Hos-Nothing promotes the health of the built like Jotamansi, or Persian Bair Dressing; 50c bottle. Washington pathic Pharmacy, 1007 H street.

THE WARLIKE JAPANESE DR. WALKER.

1411 Penna Ave. Adj. Willard's Hote

TREATS ALL FORMS

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SUFFERERS FROM BRAIN OR NER SUFFERERS FROM BRAIN OR NEEDVOUS BISEASES, BLOOD POISSON, OB
ANY AFFECTION OF THE URINARY
ORGANS, LOST VIGOR, NIGHT EMISSIONS, UNNATURAL DRAINS, VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, CATARRH,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CONSTIPATION, OR ANY DISEASE OF THE NOSE,
THROAT, OR LUNGS, SHOULD CONSULT DR. WALKER AT ONCE. 49° CONSULTATION FREE. "64

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the
Washington Safe Bepout Company will
be held on Friday, April 23, 1897, for
the purpose of electing mine directors.
The polls will be open at 12 m and close
at 1 o'clock p. m. SAM CROSS, Secretary and treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT Post Office Bepart ment, Washington, D. C., April 5, 1897. Scaled proposals will be received at the bepartment until Thurnday, the sixth bepartment until Thursday, the sixta day of May, 1887, at 2 o'clock p m., as which time and place they will be opinion in the presence of bidden; of their authorized agents or attorneys, for furm-ling the pepartment with such coal, wood, act, earpets, chairs, cotton cloth (for map mounting), soap, closet paper, dusters, corn proons and forage, as may be ordered during the iscal west beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30, 1898. Bids are also witch for the purchase of the waste paper from the department; old jute and old colour canvas from the Mail Equipment Division, and for washing towels. Bianks for proposal, with specifications giving idealled statement of the requirements to be med in couper to sean article, and also the castin respect to each article, and also the estimated quantity probably to be re-quired of each, and giving full instructions as to the manner or budning and the con-ditions to be observed by hidders, will be furnished on application to the Dis-bursing Cleck and Superintendent, Post office Department, Washington, D. C. The Postingsier-General reserves the right to reject any or all hids, to waive tech-nical defects, and to accept any part of any bid and reject the other part. JAMES A. GARY, Postmaster-General. app-4t-law

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1897. represent with the received by the Second assistant Positionafor General until 2 pt. of MAY 6, 1897, for furnishing sopies for the Mail Equipment Shops for the ext fiscal year, consisting of wire, rivets, ares, emery, drills, note, screws, oil, his feather, twine, thread, cord, files, e.

etc. A complete list of the articles desired, and form of proposal will be furnished not amplication to the Second Assistant costmaster General. JASA GARY, ap5-1aw-4w Postmaster General

ROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES -OFFICE PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES - OFFICES
Public Eulibrians and Grounds, Washington, D. C., April 10, 1897. Scaled
proposals, in simplicate, will be received
incre until 2 o'clock p. m., May 10, 1897,
for farmishing supplies required from time
to time during fiscal year ending June
30, 1898, as follows: Class I, florists supplies, class 2, flower pois, class 3, Painfa,
oilla gloss, etc., class 4, hardware, class
5, agracultural implements, etc., class 6,
efectric battery supplies; class 7, drain
size and pluminers supplies; class 3, stadectric hattery supplies; etc. cases to electric hattery supplies; class 5. drain pipe and planners supplies; class 5. staitonery; class 6. nanaure; class 10. sand and gravel; class 11. soil class 12. lee; class 13. lime and cement; class 14. brick; class 15. soil class 16. fact; class 17. lomber and east; class 18. use of teams. No bids with be accepted until Congress shall have made the necessary appropriations. Separate proposals for each chass is desired. Each envelope should be inclosed proposal was made. Freference will be given to articles of domestic nanufrecture, conditions of quanty and price (including in the price of foreign profunditions or maintifacture the duty thereon) being equal. Attention is invited to acts of congress approved February 26, 1885, and February 23, 1886, vol. 23, page 332, and vol. 24, page 414, statutes-at-large, Right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. Information can be obtained here. THEO A BUNGHAM, Colonel, U.S. Armer 1997, 1997. THEO A BUNGHAM, Colonel, Army, spio,12,13,14 and may7,8

LEGAL NOTICE.

LEGAL NOTICE,

IN THE Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the 7th day of April, 1897, Robert Bankett vs. Sarah Crump Ennsett, No. 18,428, equity device 422.—On motion of the phaintiff, by Mr. John Critcher, his solicitor, it is ordered that the defermant, Sarah Crump Ennkett, cause her appearance to be entered nerein on or before the first rule-day occurring forty days after this day, otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. The object of this suit is to obtain a decree for absolute discover for the wilfind desertion and abandonment of the plaintiff by the defendant for the space of two years. This order shall be published in the Washington Law Reporter and in The Washington Law Reporter and in The Washington Law Reporter and the content of the space of two years. The force said role-day.

In the Court, W. S. COX, Justice, etc.

fore said role-day.

Hy the Court, W. S. COX, Justice, etc.

True copy. Test.

J. R. YOUNG, Clerk.

By L. P. WILLIAMS, Asst. Clerk.

2012-daw-Jw-em.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia: Selma Thomann, Defendant, Equity G. Marcus A. Thomann, Plaintiff. No. 18,083.

Mrs. Selma Thomann, Polygon strasse, 34, Neudorf, near Strassburg, Alsacc, Germany:

Many:
Please take notice that on Thursday, the
29th day of April, A. D. 1897, at the hour
of 10 o'clock a. m. the examination of
Wilhelmine Hussiang, a witness on the part
of the plaintiff, will be taken, de bene
esse, in the above entitled cause, by and
hefore Robert Morgan, a notary public, residing at Columbia, S. C., at the office of
said Robert Morgan, in the sluit city of
Columbia, in the county of Rienland, and State of South Carolina.

J. M. VALES, Solicitor for Plaintiff.

BEAVERS—On Sunday, April 11, 1897, at 4.40 a. m. EARNEST S. BEAVERS, of Alexandria, Va., son of the late Edward and Frances Beavers, at this late restrence, No. 764 Sixth street southeast.
Services at the Second Haptist Church Tuesday, April 13, at 2.30 p. m. Friends and relatives respectfully invited to attend. (Alexandria, Va., papers please copy).

DIED.

UNDERTAKERS.

UNDERTAKER, 832 Pa. Ave. N.W. First-class service Phone, 1383.

Yump, Hans; A Brooklyn minister says: "When a min

ister jumps from one point to another it is not always easy to tell where he will land. Out in a little town in Wisconsin there lived a happy couple-Oly and Hans Anderson. They lived not far from a landing at which a city boat occasionally stopped. Oly and Hans were to take this boat for the city one morning, but Hans lingered over his breakfast and his wife hurried on and got aboard the boat. Hans came running down to the landing just as the boat was leaving and had got about fifteen feet away from the bank He shouted for the boat to stop, butit didn't and Hans' wife yelled:

"Yump, Hank; yump. I tank you make der boat in about two yumps." The first yump would have landed him into water fifteen feet deep."—Brooklyn Eagla